(11)

USDA, SCS
Section II-E
Area

R082XY369TX

RED SANDY LOAM
RANGE SITE DESCRIPTION - 7
PE-31-44

Land Resource Area Central Basin

Location Brady & San Saba

Date JUL 25 1972

1. TOPOGRAPHY AND ELEVATION: This site occurs on moderately sloping upland position usually below sandstone or cap mountain limestone ridges. Slopes range from one to five percent with an average of three percent slope. The elevation varies from about 1100 to 1500 feet.

2. SOILS:

   a. These soils have brown to dark reddish brown sandy loam surface soils and reddish brown to dark red friable sandy clay loam subsoils. The pH of the soil will usually be about 7.5 to a depth of 34 inches and 5.5 to 6.5 at a depth of 60 inches. May or may not be calcareous. There is good movement of water, air and roots throughout the soil profile and the moisture received is efficiently used.

   b. Some soil taxonomic units which characterize this site are:

      Pontotoc fine sandy loam - PoC - 2000 ac 55M #EH-55
      HyE - HyC - 8,170 ac 55M #55

   c. Specific site location:

3. CLIMAX VEGETATION:

   a. The climax vegetation consists of live oak and post oak savannah. The trees get rather large on this site. Live oak is more abundant than post oak. Grasses include predominantly little bluestem and sandhill lovegrass.

RELATIVE PERCENTAGE

Grasses	75%	Woody	10%	Forbs	15%
Little bluestem	30	Live oak	10	Mexican sagewort	2
Sandhill lovegrass	10	Post oak		Orange zexmenia	3
Indiangrass	5			Engelmanndaisy	
		Greenbrier	T	Western indigo	7
Green sprangletop	5	Wild grape	T	Leafflower	
Purpletop		Catclaw acacia	T	Snoutbean	
				Maximilian sunflower	
Vine-mesquite	T			Bush sunflower	
Sideoats grama	10				
Arizona & Texas cottontop	5			Annuals	3
Pinhole bluestem	5				
Plains bristlegrass	5				
Plains lovegrass					
Fall witchgrass					

b. As retrogression occurs, annual forbs and grasses increase greatly. Mesquite, pricklypear, tasajillo and whitebrush are the main invading woody plants. Red lovegrass, gummy lovegrass, sand dropseed and fringed signalgrass and grassbur are the common invading grasses. Basin sneezeweed and upright prairie coneflower become abundant in wet years in the lower condition class.

c. Approximate total annual yield varies from 1800 pounds to 4500 pounds per acre air-dry weight depending on growing conditions.

4. WILDLIFE NATIVE TO THE SITE: This site is used by white-tailed deer, turkey, quail, dove and several species of non-game birds and small mammals.

5. GUIDE TO INITIAL STOCKING RATE:

a.

Condition Class	Climax Vegetation	Ac/AU/Yearlong
Excellent	76 - 100	8 - 12
Good	51 - 75	10 - 14
Fair	26 - 50	15 - 18
Poor	0 - 25	18/

RELATIVE FORAGE QUALITY OF SPECIES 1/

a. Cattle

Primary	Secondary	Low Value
Little bluestem	Vine-mesquite	Live oak
Sandhill lovegrass	Sideoats grama	Post oak
Green sprangletop	Arizona cottontop	Greenbrier
Purpletop	Texas cottontop	Red lovegrass
Indiangrass	Pinhole bluestem	Mesquite
Engelmanndaisy		Orange zexmenia
		Annual forbs
		Annual grasses

b. Sheep

Primary	Secondary	Low Value
Little bluestem	Indiangrass	Post oak
Sandhill lovegrass	Vine-mesquite	Live oak
Engelmanndaisy	Plains lovegrass	Whitebrush
Sideoats grama	Mourning lovegrass	Texas persimmon
Sagewort	Orange zexmenia	Coneflower
Snoutbean		Bursage ragweed
Bush sunflower		Most annual forbs
Selected annuals		

c. Goats

Primary	Secondary	Low Value
Saw greenbrier	Snakecotton	Bursage ragweed
Live oak	Post oak	Pricklypear
Elm	Pricklyash	Coneflower
Sideoats grama	Whitebrush	Texas croton
Mexican sagewort	Orange zexmenia	Basin sneezeweed
Knotweed leafflower	Indiangrass	Texas palafoxia
Fringeleaf paspalum		Annuals

1/ See legend on separate page for definitions of interpretations made for each animal.

d. Deer

Primary	Secondary	Low Value
Saw greenbrier	Catclaw	Basin sneezeweed
Western indigo	Live oak	Bursage ragweed
Mustang grape	Maximilian sunflower	Coneflower
Engelmanndaisy	Whitebrush	Texas croton
Hackberry	Orange zexmenia	Texas palafoxia
Knotweed leafflower	Fringeleaf paspalum	Most grasses
Elm		
Annual forbs		

e. Quail, Dove and Turkey

Primary	Secondary	Low Value
(seed of)	(seed of)	(seed of)
Texas croton	Sand dropseed	Basin sneezeweed
Bursage ragweed	Filly panicum	Other grasses
Oak mast		
Maximilian sunflower		
Snoutbean		
Wild grape		

f. Squirrel

Primary	Secondary	Low Value
Oak mast	Grapes	Grasses
Elm mast	Wild plum	Forbs
Hackberry mast		

Legend and Definitions for Range Site Descriptions.

1/ This rating system provides general guidance as to animal preference for plant species. It also indicates possible competition between kinds of animals for the various plants. Grazing preference changes from time to time and place to place depending upon the animals, upon plant palatability and nutritive value, stage of growth and season of use, relative abundance, and associated plants. Grazing preference does not necessarily reflect a plant's ecological place in the climax plant community.

The following definitions apply to cattle, sheep, goats, deer and antelope grazing.

Primary: These species generally decrease when the climax plant community is subjected to continuous heavy grazing pressure by the animals listed.

Secondary: These plants usually increase initially, then decrease when the site is subjected to continuous heavy grazing use by the animals listed.

Low Value: These plants continue to increase or invade with heavy continuous grazing use of the site.

For squirrel, peccary and birds the terms primary, secondary, and low value indicate species preference only. They do not indicate plant response to feeding pressure, nor do they have any ecological significance.